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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, August 9, 1834.

Poetic Recess

"Thy strains, O Poesy! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
"O'er thee the sword no victory can gain,
"And time assails thy fe-biest works in vain."

THE ROCK OF CADER-IDRIS.

A LEGEND OF WALES.—BY MRS. HEMANS.

[It is an ancient tradition of Wales, that whoever should pass a night alone on the summit of the mountain Cader-Idris, would be found in the morning either dead, in a state of phrenzy, or endowed with the highest poetical inspiration.]

I lay on that rock where the storms have their dwelling,
The birthplace of phantoms, the home of the cloud;
Around it forever deep music is swelling,
The voice of the mountain wind, solemn and loud.
'Twas a midnight of shadows, all fitfully streaming,
Of wild gusts and torrents that mingled their moan,
Of dim-shrouded stars, as thro' gulphs dimly gleaming,
And my strife with stern nature was darksome and lone.

I lay there in silence: a spirit came o'er me;
Man's tongue hath no language to speak what I saw!
Things glorious, unearthly, pass'd floating before me,
And my heart almost fainted with rapture and awe!
I viewed the dread beings around us that hover,
Though veiled by the mists of mortality's breath;
And I called upon darkness the vision to cover,
For within me was battling of madness and death.

I saw them—the powers of the Wind and the Ocean,
The rush of whose pinions bears onward the storm;
Like the sweep of the white rolling wave was their motion,
I felt their dread presence but knew not their form.
I saw them—the mighty of ages departed—
The dead were around me that night on the hill;
From their eyes, as they pass'd, a cold radiance darted;
There was light on my soul, but my heart's blood was chill.

I saw what man looks on, and dies! but my spirit
Was strong, and triumphantly lived through that hour,
And as from the grave I awoke, to inherit
A flame all immortal, a voice and a pow'r.
Day burst on that Rock with the purple cloud crested,
And high Cader-Idris rejoiced in the sun:
But oh! what new glory all nature invested,
When the sense which gives *soul* to her beauty was won!

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Cincinnatti Mirror.]

THE FIRST FLAT BOAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A friend called on us a few mornings since to accompany him to the shop of Mr. F. Shields, for the purpose of viewing an iron tablet, recently cast by Hanks and Niles, of this city. It is to be erected to the memory of one of the pioneers of the West, and we should judge that it will perpetuate his name through many ages. It is very spacious, with large and deeply indented letters, and is the first of the kind ever executed west of the Alleghanies.

The following is the insciption:

JACOB YODER,
Was born in Reading, Pennsylvania,
August 11th, 1758,
And was a Soldier in the Revolutionary Army in 1777 and 1778.
He emigrated to the West in 1780, and in May, 1782,
from Fort Redstone, on the
Monongahela River,
in the
FIRST FLAT BOAT
that ever descended the Mississippi,
He landed at New Orleans with a cargo of produce.
He died April 7, 1832, at his Farm in Spencer County, Kentucky, and lies here interred beneath this tablet.

Capt. Jacob Yoder was a highly respectable and wealthy farmer of Spencer county, Ky. To him belongs the honor of having descended the Mississippi in the first flat boat. And if no other powers than those of time, and wind, and storm, shall assail it, this tablet will preserve the fact recorded upon it through a long series of coming ages.

No one who has any pretensions to the possession of a soul can contemplate this tablet without a variety of emotions. A brilliant series of associations enchain the mind of the gazer, as with a spell, to it.—That the man who navigated the first flat boat that ever descended the Mississipi, should have lived to see a magnificent steamboat ploughing the same watery track, is a truth which affords a subject of much admiration. When he launched his little bark on the Monongahela, what were his anticipations? Such as time has proved? No, he then thought of the wily savage, whose covert was a wide and untrodden wilderness. He proceeded on his precarious voyage. Instead of cheering aspects of busy cities, flourishing villages, and cultivated farms, which now charm the voyager's attention, he saw a range of hills, unshorn of their primeval wilderness, whence the lugubrious howl of the wolf proceeded, the vast wilderness where the foot of civilized man had not trodden, "instinct," 'tis true, "with life," but it was the life of the forest denizen, the trembling fawn, and the myriad songters of the wild. He reached his destination, but his safety was a marvel to himself, and his dangers, in after recital, wakened up a fear stricken excitement in the minds of those who listened to his tale of perils "by field and flood."—He lived to see the country change masters, the wilderness blossom as the rose, and human energy achieve a conquest over a thousand obstacles. This is the greatest triumph that man has yet achieved.—History records no parallel. To the future generations of America, it will be what the fabulous age of the Titans was to the ancient Greeks.

Sabbath Schools.—During nine years which the American Sunday-School has been in operation, it has established by its own direct agency not less than 14,559 schools, in which 109,000 teachers have labored in the instruction of 760,000 pupils. Of these schools, 2399, embracing 18,118 teachers and 45,688 scholars, were formed during the past year.

Proof of the Immortality of the Soul.—There is one especial proof of the immortality of the soul, founded on adaptation, and therefore so identical in principle with the subject and main argument of our essay, that we feel its statement to be our best and most appropriate termination of this especial inquiry. The argument is this. For every desire of every faculty, whether in man or in the inferior animals, there seems a counterpart object in external nature. Let it be either an appetite or a power; and let it reside either in sentiment, or in the intellectual, or in the moral economy—still there exists a something without, that is altogether suited to it, and which seems expressly provided for its gratification. There is light for the eye; there is air for the lungs; there is food for the ever-recurring appetite of hunger; there is water for the appetite of thirst; there is society for the love, whether of fame or of fellowship; there is a boundless field in all the objects of all the sciences for the exercise of curiosity—in a word, there seems not one affection in the living creature which is not met by a counterpart and a congenial object in the surrounding creation.—*Chalmers' Bridgwater Treatise.*

A Subterranean Indian Village has recently been found by the Georgia Gold Miners in excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold. It is in a place called *Nacoochee Valley*, and is from seven to nine feet below the surface. The houses which have been discovered, are thirty-four in number, and are of the common Indian construction, being of logs of from six to ten inches diameter, and ten or twelve feet long, the whole imbedded to the depth mentioned, in a rich auriferous gravel. The land beneath which these interesting relics were found, was covered, at its first settlement by the whites, by heavy timber, denoting great antiquity to the buildings. The following extracts from a letter to the editor of the Southern Banner, gives further particulars:

The houses are situated from 50 to 100 yards from the principal channel of the creek; and as no further excavations have been made, it is more than probable that new and more interesting developments will be made, when the land is worked for gold.

A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found in situations which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years. During my mining operations last year, I found, at one time, about one half of a crucible, of the capacity of near a gallon. It was ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The deposite was diluvial, or what may be termed table land. The stratum, of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was imbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting upon decomposed chlorite slate.

It is not difficult to account for the deposite of those substances in alluvial soil, for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to great height, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposite of several feet in thickness in a season; but some of the diluvial land is from ten to fifty feet above the present level of the streams. These deposites exhibit appearances of as great attrition as those recently formed.

There was a vessel, or rather a double mortar, found in Duke's Creek, about five inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side was nearly an inch in depth, basin like, and perfectly polished. It was made of quartz, which had been semi-transparent, but had become stained with the iron which abounds in all this country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression half an inch in depth, and about the same diameter. What its use could have been, is difficult to conjecture. Some suppose it was used for grinding paint, &c., or in some of their plays or games. The high finish, and its exact dimensions, induce me to believe it the production of a more civilized people than the present race of Indians.

Newspapers.—There are more than 1000 Newspapers published in the United States; 50 of these are daily papers, and most of the remainder are published at least as often as once and some of them twice in a week. Periodical phamphlets are almost as numerous, besides the endless variety of other works published annually. In 1827, there appeared 25,000,000 of numbers of newspapers and periodicals in these United States. What an amount of information must these have furnished concerning the various and important subjects upon which they treated!

Christianity.—If Christianity were compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of philosophers, the halls of legislation, or the throng of busy men, we should find her last retreat with woman at the fireside; her last altar would be the female heart; her last audience would be the children gathered around the knees of the mother; her last sacrifice, the secret prayer, escaping in silence from her lips; and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God.

Robert Burns's widow dead.—The venerable relict of Burns died lately at her house in Dumfries. The memory of this worthy woman will be immortal, for it has been made so by the poetry of an immortal husband.

HUGE SNAKE.—The great living Anaconda belonging to Peale's Museum, measuring fourteen feet in length, was fed on Monday evening with a living fowl, which it swallowed whole, feathers and all; and, not being satisfied with its supper, had the conscience to swallow its bed also, which consisted of a *seven-quarter woollen blanket!* As these reptiles are fond of heat, we may judge he is very comfortable, being blanketed within as well as without. This will give his digestive powers a fair trial; yet perhaps not more strange than his digesting the feathers, hair, and bones, of the various animals he feeds on.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 40.]

AN ACT further to provide for the location of certain land claims in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proviso to the Act entitled "An Act to extend the time for locating certain donations in Arkansas," approved the thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and all locations of said claims made, or to be made, shall in no wise be affected by said proviso.

JOHN BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: June 28th, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 41.]

AN ACT in reference to pre-emption rights in the southeastern district of Louisiana.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pre-emption rights granted by the register and receiver of the land Office at New Orleans, to certain individuals claiming the same, in the southeastern land district of Louisiana, under the Act of Congress approved fifth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An Act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands," and the Act approved fifteenth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An Act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands," be, and the same are hereby, confirmed; and the register of the land office is hereby directed to issue patent certificates accordingly.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the resurvey made under the supervision of the surveyor general of Louisiana, of certain lands on the bayou St. Vincent, in sections designated as numbers one hundred and ten and one hundred and forty-three, in township thirteen of range fourteen east, situate in the southeastern district of Louisiana, and which resurvey purports to include the improvements of the actual settlers within its limits, claiming the right of pre-emption thereto under the Act of fifth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed; and payments may be made and patents issued in accordance therewith.

Approved: June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 42.]

AN ACT giving the consent of Congress to an agreement or compact entered into between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, respecting the territorial limits and jurisdiction of said States.

Whereas commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of New York, and commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of agreeing upon and settling the jurisdiction and territorial limits of the two States, have executed certain articles, which are contained in the words following, viz:

Agreement, made and entered into by and between Benjamin F. Butler, Peter Augustus Jay, and Henry Seymour, commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the State of New York, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act concerning the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the State of New York and the State of New Jersey," passed January 18th, 1833, of the one part: and Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act for the settlement of the territorial limits and jurisdiction between the States of New Jersey and New York," passed February 26th 1833, of the other part.

ARTICLE FIRST. The boundary line between the two States of New York and New Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson river, opposite the point on the west shore thereof in the forty-first degree of north latitude as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the bay of New York, of the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, and of the Raritan bay, to the main sea; except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned.

ARTICLE SECOND. The State of New York shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the bay of New York; and of and over all the waters of Hudson river lying west of Manhattan Island and to the south of the mouth of Spuytenduyvel creek: and of and over the lands covered by the said waters to the low water mark on the westerly or New Jersey side thereof; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, that is to say:

1. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying west of the middle of the bay of New York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson river which lies between Manhattan Island and New Jersey.

2. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks, and improvements, made and to be made on the shore of the said State: and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers, of the State of New York, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries on the westerly side of the middle of the said waters; *Provided,* That the navigation be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE FOURTH. The State of New York shall have exclusive jurisdiction of and over the waters of the Kill Van Kull between Staten Island and New Jersey to the westermost end of Shooter's Island, in respect to such quarantine laws, and laws relating to passengers, as now exist or may hereafter be passed, under the authority of that State, and for executing the same; and the said State shall also have exclusive jurisdiction, for the like purposes, of and over the waters of the sound from the westermost end of Shooter's Island to Woodbridge creek, as to all vessels bound to any port in the said State of New York.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The State of New Jersey shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the sound between Staten Island and New Jersey lying south of Woodbridge creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan bay lying westward of a line drawn from the light-house at Prince's bay to the mouth of Mattavan creek; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New York, that is to say:

1. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying between the middle of the said waters and Staten Island.

2. The State of New York shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks, and improvements, made and to be made on the shore of Staten Island, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers, of the State of New Jersey, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries between the shore of Staten Island and the middle of the said waters; *Provided,* That the navigation of the said waters be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE SIXTH. Criminal process under the authority of the State of New Jersey against any person accused of an offence committed within that State; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that State as aforesaid; or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that State in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the third article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the State of New Jersey against any person domiciled in that State, or against property taken out of that State to evade the laws thereof; may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of New York, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon, or fastened to, the shore of the State of New York, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto, or unless such person shall be under arrest, or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the State of New York.

ARTICLE SEVENTH. Criminal process issued under the authority of the State of New York against any person accused of an offence committed within that State; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that State as aforesaid, or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that State in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the fifth article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the State of New York against any person domiciled in that State, or against property taken out of that State, to evade the laws thereof, may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon or fastend to the shore of the State of New Jersey, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto, unless such person shall be under arrest, or such proprety shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the State of New Jersey.

ARTICLE EIGHTH. This agreement shall become binding on the two States when confirmed by the Legislatures thereof, respectively, and when approved by the Congress of the United States.

Done in four parts (two of which are retained by the Commissioners of New York to be delivered to the Governor of that State, and the other two of which are retained by the Commissioners of New Jersey, to be delivered to the Governor of that State) at the City of New York this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

B. F. BUTLER
PETER AUGUSTUS JAY
HENRY SEYMOUR
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN
JAMES PARKER
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER

And whereas the said agreement has been confirmed by the Legislatures of the said States of New York and New Jersey, respectively,

Therefore

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Congress of the United States is hereby given to the said agreement, and to each and every part and article thereof, *Provided,* that nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair or in any manner affect any right of jurisdiction of the United States in and over the islands or waters which form the subject of the said agreement.

Approved: 28th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 43.]

AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons therein named.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following persons, the pensions herein granted to them respectively, commencing at the times set against their names severally, and to continue during their natural lives, to wit:

Simon Deloach, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Levi Strong, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

John O'Neil, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Benjamin Goodrich, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

William Warren, at the rate of sixteen dollars per month, commencing on the twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

George Lynch, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Eli Mitchel, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

John G. Workman, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the eleventh day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Benjamin Grover, of Pownal, in the State of Vermont, the pension granted to Benjamin Groun, by an Act passed the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the same pension having been intended for said Benjamin Grover, to commence at the same time as by said Act is provided.

Approved: June 30, 1834.

(PUBLIC, No. 44.)

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to annex a part of the State of New Jersey to the collection district of New York; to remove the office of collector of Niagara to Lewistown; to make Cape St. Vincent, in the district of Sackett's Harbor, a port of delivery; and out of the districts of Miami and Mississippi, to make two new districts, to be called the districts of Sandusky and Tache, and for other purposes."

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, annually, to the collector of the port of Brazoria, in the district of Teche, in lieu of all demands against the Government of the United States, for house rent, storage, and so forth, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 45.]

AN ACT to enable the Secretary of State to purchase the papers and books of General Washington.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of State to purchase the manuscript papers and a portion of the printed books of General George Washington, the said papers and books to be deposited and preserved in the Department of State, under the regulations the Secretary shall prescribe.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 46.]

AN ACT authorizing the President of the United States to cause certain roads to be opened in Arkansas.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to cause a road to be opened from Helena, in Arkansas Territory, to the mouth of Cache river; also, a road leading from Jackson, in the county of Lawrence, by Liberty and Fayetteville, in the county of Washington, in the aforesaid Territory, to Fort Smith: *And, also,* That the sum of seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the purpose of locating and constructing a road from Strong's (a point on the military road from Memphis to Little Rock) by Litchfield, in Jackson county, to Batesville, in the Territory of Arkansas.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 47.]

AN ACT to suspend the operations of certain provisoes of "An Act to alter and amend the several Acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisoes of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the Act to alter and amend the several Acts imposing duties on imports, passed July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and same are hereby, suspended until the third day of March next. And in the mean time, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inquire whether it be necessary to except any manufactured articles from the operation and effect of those provisoes by reason of the difficulty of ascertaining the duties chargeable upon such articles, and that he make report to Congress at the commencement of the next session.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 48.]

AN ACT for the better organization of the United States "Marine Corps."

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act, the Marine Corps shall consist of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, viz. one colonel commandant, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, thirteen captains, twenty first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one assistant quartermaster, one serjeant major, one quartermaster serjeant, one drum major, one fife major, eighty serjeants, eighty corporals, thirty drummers, thirty fifers, and one thousand privates.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corps shall, at all times, be subject to and under the laws and regulations which are, or may hereafter be established for the better government of the navy, except when detached for service with the army by order of the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall take the oath prescribed by law, and that all enlistments shall be for the term of four years, during which period marines, so enlisted, shall be, and are hereby, exempt from all personal arrest for debt or contract.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the Marine Corps shall be, in relation to rank, on the same footing as officers of similar grade in the army: *Provided,* That no officer of the Marine Corps shall exercise command over any navy yard or vessel of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the Marine Corps shall be entitled to, and receive, the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed to officers of similar grades in the infantry of the army, except the adjutant and inspector, who shall be entitled to the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, as are received by the paymaster of said corps; and the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, clothing, and allowances, as they now receive.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the staff of said corps shall be taken from the captains and subalterns of the corps.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissions of the officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this Act, and that the President of the United States may, during the recess of the Senate, by promotions according to rank and then by appointments, appoint the officers hereby authorized, and the appointments shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such military regulations for the discipline of the Marine Corps, as he may, in his judgment, deem necessary.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the fifth section of the fourth section of an Act, passed the fourth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An Act making further provision for the army of the United States, and for other purposes," or of any other Act as authorizes the President to confer brevet rank on such officers of the army or of the marine corps as shall have served ten years in any one grade, shall be, and the same hereby is repealed; and so much of the second section of an Act passed the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act regulating the pay and emoluments of [illegible]" as may be applicable to the claims herein provided for, shall be, and hereby is, also repealed. Nothing shall affect any [illegible] granted by any special service to [illegible].

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all parts of Acts [illegible] be, and the same are [illegible].

Approved: June [illegible]

[PUBLIC, No. 49.]

AN ACT to increase and regulate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this Act, no person shall receive the appointment of surgeon in the army of the United States, unless he shall have been examined and approved by an army medical board, to consist of not less than three surgeons or assistant surgeons, who shall be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War; and no person shall receive the appointment of surgeon in the army of the United States, unless he shall have served at least five years as an assistant surgeon, and unless, also, he shall have been examined by an army medical board constituted as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the surgeons in the army of the United States shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a major; and the assistant surgeons, who shall have served five years, shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a captain; and those who shall have served less than five years, the pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant; and that said assistant surgeons shall be entitled to receive the same allowance for forage as they are at present entitled to.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surgeon and assistant surgeon who shall have served faithfully ten years in these grades, respectively, shall be entitled to receive an increase of rations, per day, equal to the number of rations to which he may be entitled under this Act.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 50.]

AN ACT concerning naval pensions, and the navy pension fund.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the provisions and benefits of the Act of the twenty-eighth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An Act further to extend the pension heretofore granted to the widows of persons killed, and who died in the naval service," be continued for another term of five years to all those widows who have heretofore had the benefit of the same, and the same are hereby also extended to the widows of officers, seamen, and marines, who have died in the naval service since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, or who may die in said service, by reason of disease contracted, or of casualties by drowning or otherwise, or of injuries received while in the line of their duty, and the pensions of such widows shall commence from the passage of this Act: *Provided*, That every pension hereby granted shall cease on the death or marriage of such widow.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be reimbursed to the navy pension fund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the cost of the Stock of the Bank of Columbia, heretofore purchased by the commissioners of the said fund, and which now remains unredeemed by the said Bank, together with interest thereon from the period at which said Bank ceased to pay interest, to the time of the reimbursement, the said stock shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Treasurer of the United States.

Approved: June 30th 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 51.]

AN ACT to establish a Port of Entry at Natchez, in Mississippi, and creating several ports of delivery, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ports, harbors, shores and waters, of the Mississippi river, within the State of Mississippi, be, and they are hereby, constituted a collection district, by the name of the Natchez district, and a port of entry shall be established at Natchez for said district, and a collector shall be appointed, who shall give the usual bond required of such officers, and be entitled to a salary of five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels proceeding to the said port of Natchez, from any port or place in foreign countries, shall stop and report her arrival at the port of New Orleans; and before such vessel shall proceed on her voyage to the said port of Natchez, it shall be the duty of the collector of the said port of New Orleans to order on board any such vessel a custom-house officer, who shall remain on board such vessel until her arrival at the said port of Natchez; and it shall be the duty of such custom-house officer to take possession of, and safely keep, all the papers belonging to such vessel, having relation to the freight or cargo on board, which papers he shall deliver to the collector of the port of Natchez immediately after his arrival at that port; and any such vessel, which shall depart from the said port of New Orleans, without such custom-house officer on board, shall be subject to all the pains and penalties provided for by law for a violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the expenses of the custom-house officer which may be put on board of any such vessel at New Orleans, from the time of his being put on board until his return to New Orleans, shall be paid by the owner or owners of such vessel.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That Dorchester, in the State of Massachusetts, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a port of delivery.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this Act, the port of entry and delivery for the district of Philadelphia, shall be bounded by the navy yard on the south, and Gunner's run on the north; any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the town of Camden, in the district of Bridgeton, in the State of New Jersey, shall be a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs to reside at said port, who shall also perform the duties of an inspector, and who shall be entitled to receive the annual salary of one thousand dollars and no more.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor of the port of Camden shall be authorised to enrol and license ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, under the regulations and provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize surveyors, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to enrol and license ships and vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries," passed the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, as to all ships and vessels belonging to that part of the district of Bridgeton, which lies northward of Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all the waters, shores, inlets, and harbors, of Lake Michigan, lying south of a point fifty miles north of the mouth of Grand river, on the east side, and the like distance north of the mouth of the Milwauke river on the west side of said lake, shall be, and hereby are, attached to, and made a part of, the collection district of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, all that part of the State of New Jersey, lying north and east of Elizabethtown and Staten Island, extending eastward as far as the mouth of the Kill Van Kull, where it empties into the bay of New York, with all the waters of the Passaick and Hackensack rivers, shall form a collection district, to be called the district of Newark, of which the town of Newark shall be the port of entry.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at Newark, who shall give bond with security, as provided by law, for the true and faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the sum of five thousand dollars, and shall be allowed three per centum on all moneys collected on account of the duties arising on goods, wares and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels; and the said collector shall also receive, in addition to his other fees and emoluments allowed by law, the annual sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, subject however, to the limitations provided by law.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorised to remove the seat of the custom-house of the district of Frenchman's Bay, in the State of Maine, from its present situation to the town of Ellsworth, in said district.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 52.]

AN ACT for the repair of the Mars Hill military road, in the State of Maine.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the repair of Mars Hill military road, in the State of Maine, which sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; the State of Maine having, by a resolve approved the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, agreed to assume the preservation and repair, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, on condition that the said road shall be put in a state of repair by the United States prior to the first day of January aforesaid: *Provided*, That no toll shall be received or collected for the passage of any wagon or carriage, laden with the property of the United States, or any cannon or military stores belonging to the United States, or to any of the States, composing this Union.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 53.]

AN ACT authorizing the selection of certain Wabash and Erie Canal lands in the State of Ohio.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in lieu of lands sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States, within the State of Ohio, and which would otherwise become the property of the State of Indiana, in virtue of "An Act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Indiana for the purpose of aiding such State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie," approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, the canal commissioners authorized to locate the lands granted as aforesaid for the use of the canal within the State of Ohio, be, and they are hereby, authorized to select an equal quantity from the alternate sections, which would otherwise belong to the United States in the division under said Act, or from the lands recently acquired by purchase from the Indians, or from other lands in the neighborhood near the line of said canal, as they shall think proper; and the lands thus selected shall be vested and disposed of for the use of the canal as other lands appropriated by the Act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case of selections of lands authorized by the previous section, and which, agreeably to treaty stipulations, may hereafter be sold by the United States for the benefit of the Indians, a sum equal to the amount for which said lands may have been sold, shall be paid over, by the Treasurer of the United States, to the commissioners authorized to receive the same, for the use and benefit of said canal.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the lands granted by the aforesaid Act, of March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, shall be selected, and the selections contemplated by this Act shall be made, the public lands on and near the line of said canal, and liable to the selections aforesaid, shall be reserved from sale.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to furnish said commissioners with a perfect map of the surveyed lands on and contiguous to the Maumee river within the State of Ohio, including the lands recently purchased from the Indians, carefully noting thereon the lands which have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 54.]

AN ACT to procure a bust, in marble, of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Joint Committe of the two Houses of Congress on the Library be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to contract with a suitable American artist for the execution, in marble, and delivery in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, a bust of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, eight hundred dollars; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 55.]

AN ACT concerning the duty on lead.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duty of three cents a pound on lead in pigs, bars, and sheets, shall be considered as extending to all articles manufactured of lead, the value of which does not exceed double that of the raw material of which it is composed, excepting lead manufactured into pipes, and old scrap lead, which shall pay the same duties as heretofore: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall extend to or affect the present duties on red and white lead, shot, sugar of lead, and litharge.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the aforesaid section shall be subject to the reductions in duties provided for in the Act entitled "An Act to modify the Act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other Acts imposing duties on imports," passed second March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Approved, 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 56.]

AN ACT to aid in the construction of certain Roads in the Territory of Michigan.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the Territory of Michigan, the following sums of money, and for the following purposes, to wit:

To aid in opening and constructing the Territorial road between Sheldon's on the Chicago road, and the mouth of the river St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

To aid in opening and constructing the Territorial road between Port Lawrence and Adrain, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

To aid in opening and constructing the Territorial road between Niles and the mouth of the river Saint Joseph's, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

To aid in opening of the Territorial road from the village of Clinton, on the Chicago road, through the county of Jackson, to the rapids of Grand river, the sum of eight thousand dollars.

To aid in opening, bridging, and constructing a Territorial road from Vistula, westwardly, to the Indiana State line, in the direction of Chicago, ten thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That the moneys to be expended shall be applied upon such parts of the several roads as may be most difficult to make, and running principally through the lands of the United States.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

REVIEW OF THE NEW HANOVER ADDRESS.

By the writer of the Address of the Internal Improvement Central Committee.

From the Address of the Corresponding Committee of New-Hanover, re-published in this paper of the 21st of June, the public will have seen, (we think not without surprise,) that the Central Address has fallen under the displeasure of the Hanover Committee. As both Committees are agreed that a General System of improved transport should be undertaken by the State, it would have seemed that any differences between them as to the commencement and location of the works might have been discussed, with a very little exercise of forbearance and good humor, without loss of temper on either side. It has seemed good, however, to our Wilmington friends, to enter upon the examination of the Central Address in very ill humor. Not content with reprobating and condemning the Address with unmeasured indignation, they have, in their anger, taken upon themselves to reprehend the Central Committee with a plainness and even coarseness of speech, which, we presume to say, might have been spared, as not squaring with their own habits of civility and good breeding, if not in deference to the generally allowed respectability of the individuals on the Central Committee. We think it would be *more than necessary* to exculpate the Central Committee from the charges cast upon their *motives*. We fear not to leave their integrity to the public *without defence*.

It may, however, be of some service to the cause of Internal Improvement to attempt the vindication of the Address of the Central Committee from the odium which the Hanover Committee labor to heap on it. As we do not accept the summary—"the sum and substance," made out from that paper by the Hanover Committee, as being the true one, we will endeavor to make an analysis of it for the reader. It will, we flatter ourselves, be useful in the further consideration of the subject. The Address, after a short introduction, *contrasts* the natural, social, and political advantages, of North Carolina, with her want of political influence and public wealth. It affirms we are without works of art, without Foreign Commerce, without a mercantile marine, without manufactures, and that our system of agriculture is unskilful. It discovers the *cause* of these evils, *in the unproductiveness of our labor*. An inquiry is then made into the particular causes of the low profits of our labor, and deficiency of capital, and *four* are assigned.—The infertility (*not sterility*) of our lands—the low price of our staple, Cotton—the cost of our transport to market, and *last* and *least*, the want of one or more safe seaports; and occasion is taken, on the assignment of the *fourth* cause, to admit the value of seaports in general, but to correct a common, and we think a dangerous error, by which our want of ports has been rated as our principal evil, and to reduce the want of ports to its proper degree in the scale of our disadvantages. The Address then inculcates, as the sovereign remedy for all our evils, the melioration of *our Agriculture*, which it emphatically declares now is, and long will be, our principal employment; and points out the advancement of our Agriculture as the true road to manufactures and to foreign Commerce, or, what it deems more feasible, a lucrative coasting trade. It deprecates all premature attempts to make us foreign traders and manufacturers. It places the preference of Agriculture to foreign Commerce and Manufactures on our peculiar aptitude for it, and not upon any supposed intrinsic value proper to it, over those other two sources of national wealth. It obviates the objections to the improvement of our inland transport by the State. It shows the practicability of Internal Improvement by an estimate of the saving to be effected on the freight of produce, by the examples of England and New York, but chiefly from the great increase of travelling in the State during the present century; and it shows, from the experience of Rail-ways, that the law of their profits is, that the transportation of passengers is paid for at a higher rate, and yields a larger amount, than that of goods. The whole plan of improvement as devised by the Convention is recommended, with such alterations only as may obviate objections that have been made to its details. The Address further suggests that an experiment *may be made* on a road from Fayetteville on our Southern line, to the head of the Petersburg and Norfolk Rail-ways, and it indicates, as an advantage *peculiar* to this road, that it will embrace *a large amount of travelling*, and will, without doubt, repay with profit. It enjoins that it be understood (in the Legislature of course,) that a *general* plan of improvement be adopted, to *allay local jealousies*, and advocates the gradual execution of it by the completing, in succession, the sections of the work that promise to be most profitable. The advantages of improved communication on the wealth, morals, and intellects, of our citizens, and on the political condition of the State, are then duly insisted on; and, finally, it is advised that pledges be taken of the members of the Assembly, to support improvement. This is meant for a correct outline of the Address. It is something more, we dare to conjecture, than what was expected by a reader who had no other knowledge of the Address than what was to be had from "the sum and substance," as given by the Hanover Committee. It will be perceived that the Address unhesitatingly advocates Internal Improvement *with us* as auxiliary to *Agriculture*—and considers both foreign commerce and manufactures as subordinate interests, and to proceed from the accumulation of farming capital. The whole of our argument is—make Rail-roads and Canals, and that will improve your lands; and Commerce and Manufactures will necessarily follow—and with these three, will come public and private wealth, and political power, and individual refinement and happiness.

The Hanover Committee have manifested no disposition to take from the importance of Agriculture, and we do them the justice to believe they have none. They have however a very natural leaning to *Commerce*, and are very much inclined to magnify our resources for it; and, not finding the Central Address favorable to this, their pre-conceived and indulged notion, they desire its total condemnation. To effect this, they have not thought it advisable manfully to grapple with the argument of the Address for improving our inland transport as assistant to agriculture, but have *hunted up* sundry *small* matters without and within the Address, even down to figurative expressions, (expressions sometimes detached from the *context*) and have sought, through these, to bring odium on the whole Address. This species of sharp shooting is common enough in a very respectable profession, in which in our day, we have had some small share. The artifice is not in good repute there, and for the love we bear the profession, we hope that it will soon be thence expelled. How that will be, we knew not, but we are greatly mistaken if it be successfuly applied to a printed controversy.

The first attempt at exciting prejudice against the Address is made by holding it up as a paper of lofty pretensions, as ushered to the public after great deliberation, and with a professed purpose of giving correct information. Now we have no desire to disarm any criticism, either on the matter or style of the Address. If these are unworthy of the subject and the occasion—if it is an ignorant or weak performance—why, let it be condemned. It is no excuse for any of these faults that it was written in haste.—However written, the public desire not, and have no right to be troubled with, a mean and dull performance. We surrender the Address, without apology, to the most unsparing animadversion for *real* faults, but we protest against its condemnation for faults that have no foundation in *fact*. It is not just that it should be charged on the Address, that it is a paper written after great deliberation, or that it claims to teach as having authority. Whatever are its demerits, there is, we can safely say, nothing assuming or arrogant in it. And it was not ushered in with any "pomp and circumstance." The Hanover Committee are altogether misinformed as to the facts under which it was written, and we are willing to believe have inadvertently fallen into error as to them. A closer attention to the Resolution of the Convention, on the part of the Hanover Committee, would have showed that two duties were imposed on the Committee: "to disseminate information" and "to prepare and publish an Address." We need not remark, to persons so well acquainted with the force of language as the Hanover Committee, that the latter duty does not *necessarily* include the former. Whether there be any thing new in the Address, is not to the point. It does not profess to impart information, and therefore is not subject to condemnation, if a great deal of instruction be not found in it. The preparation of it was known to all of the Committee present and to the publisher; it is therefore safe, and it may not be foreign to the subject, to say that it was written at intervals of time in three or four days before its publication, by one in ill health, without the means, time, or bodily ability to submit to research, and that one half of it was written over from the rough draft whilst the other half was in the Press. It was not proposed to us to write it until it had been very properly offered to abler men, who with one consent had made excuse. It was declined by us on the first application, on account of ill health, and because, as we suggested, it should come before the public with a name of greater note than we could give it, and another application was recommended to several persons of ability, whom we named. The second application having failed, and with it all hope of a more respectable paternity for the Address, we reluctantly consented, and, being absent until within a few days of the meeting of the Committee, we redeemed our promise under the disadvantages before mentioned. It is cheerfully submitted to the judgment of the Hanover Committee, now the facts are known to them, to pronounce whether the *demerits* of the Address are *aggrarated* by the circumstances under which it was prepared.

The second charge against the Address, is, that it represents North Carolina to be in a deplorable condition, (it being still the *cue* of the Hanover Committee to render the Address odious.) We do indeed confess our astonishment at the recklessness of this charge. Is the Address cold on the subject of what is laudable in the State? Is it niggard of praise to whatever is good or great or lovely amongst us? Does it not commend, in terms of the most hearty admiration, the extent of our noble domain, our benignant climate, our wise constitution, our just laws, our love of freedom, our numerous, intelligent, moral, and industrious people, and our military and Revolutionary glory, and our national rank? These, our physical, moral, legal and political, blessings are described in the Address with a fervor of feeling and language (may we be pardoned for saying) not altogether unworthy of the theme. The North Carolinian whom this does not satisfy is somewhat insatiate of praise, and he who shall say more, will give reason to believe that "he is not one of those sturdy moralists with whom the love of country is postponed to the love of truth."

In the same tone, the Hanover Committee prefer, as a charge against the Central Address, that in it the natural advantages of North Carolina are disparaged; and, having forgotten to make proof of the charge when it was made, they very necessarily, as we think, add a schedule of testimony at the end of their publication. A reference to the refutation of the preceding charge, will shew that this same schedule is a little one-sided. Nor is the testimony to the purpose for which it is adduced. It is indeed said, in the Address, but in guarded and conciliatory terms, that with tracts of surpassing fertility over our territory, and especially our rivers, the general character of our soil is churlish and ungrateful, making scanty returns for the labor expended on it. Is there a mortal man hardy enough to deny the exact and literal truth of the description, or thin-skinned enough to be offended with it? How is it on the Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Trent, New River, and the Cape Fear, in the low country? Are not the fertile acres on their banks counterbalanced by the square miles of pinewoods that lie in the intervals between them? We do not so well know the localities of the middle and mountain counties, but does not all observation and report prove that the description is applicable to them? Is it any disgrace, that our lands, in their virgin state, do not yield their increase except upon the sweat of our brows? Why, if that be a reproach, we share it with all countries. It is a part of the original curse on the disobedience of our first parents. We cannot forbear to say, in reproof of this termagant anxiety for the honor of our soil, affected by the Hanover Committe, that their faith in its general fertility is very much against the evidence of their senses—for if we forget not, the curse is graven at their very doors, in characters so deep and indelible, that they will not be effaced by the industry of centuries.

We pass over the item in the schedule as to the production of Cotton, with the inquiry whether it is disputed that it is our principal staple, and whether it would be scandalous to affirm that Cotton is not produced in our State as on the Red River, the Yazoo, the Mississippi, the Bend of the Tennessee, and in the States of Alabama and Georgia and South Carolina?*

We come to the charge against the Address, so much labored by the Hanover Committee, namely, that it describes us as having no marine, and as having our foreign commerce and our coasting trade carried on in a great measure by vessels owned in other States: And elsewhere as "with a total absence of commerce," and for assigning as the fourth and least efficient *cause* for the depression of our industry, the want of one or more safe ports. That is, to sum it up in words as strong as the Hanover Committee can desire, we acknowledge that the Central Address, in substance, but without the least desire to make it a reproach, considered that we are without foreign commerce, without a mercantile marine, and it implies, very strongly, that we have no good ports. Before we proceed to the justification of the view thus taken of our foreign commerce, shipping, and ports, we must notice a mistake of the Hanover Committee, that we know not how to account for. The Hanover Committee argue, constantly, as if a parallel had been run by the Central Address between the commerce of Norfolk, Va., and that of North Carolina or Wilmington. Now there is no shadow of this in the Report. Norfolk is only once named, and then as an example, to show that a good port does not always *imply* commerce or a large town, and certainly is not highly "extolled."† Do the Hanover Committee think it a compliment to a commercial town, to say that it is without rank as to population, and without capital? We also remark that Wilmington is not the subject of any attack, open or covert.

It was not the foreign trade of Norfolk which was in our mind's eye when our foreign commerce and our marine was rated at nothing. We placed North Carolina in the first class of States, in territory, and first in the second rank of States, in Population: and we knew but too well, without reference to statistical tables, that she was woefully behind in point of foreign Commerce. We regret that we should be obliged to say so, but in sober sadness her foreign Commerce, as compared with that of many of the other States (either in reference to Population, or not) might be reckoned as *less than nothing*, without any abuse of language, without the fear of being misunderstood, and without offence to truth or patriotism. By the Treasury Report on the Commerce of the United States, of the 22d of April 1834, it appears that among the States that touch the Atlantic or any of the great Bays that make from it, North Carolina is placed only before the little States of New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Delaware. And none of these four States—to avail ourselves of the force of an expressive sporting phrase—are within the distance.—Even the District of Columbia, with its ten miles square, although it is $50,000 behind our imports, more than doubles our exports.‡

We need not remind the reader that our exports and imports, *direct from the State*, do not bear any proportion to the produce of our Agriculture. But it is on the amount of our *actual foreign Commerce*, and our aptitude for it, that we are at issue with the Hanover Committee. Now, of our want of one or two safe sea ports, can we compare Wilmington, in our opinion, our best port, with Boston, New York, or Philadelphia; or, having that, should we be so satisfied with its excellence, as to make it sinful to wish *for a better*? Beaufort may be our first port, but we are inclined to place it second. It is not as yet known, accurately, at least at a distance, what its capabilities are. Its actual trade (we mean no offence to our Carteret friends) is yet in the future tense.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

* The American Almanac of 1833, on the authority of the New York Shipping and Commercial Register, puts the Cotton crop of North Carolina, in 1830, at 36,862 bales; and that of 1831, at 36,540. In this estimate, no allowance is made for that part of our crop which finds its way to market through the ports of Virginia and South Carolina. We have the authority of the Hanover Committee, that 20,000 bales go from the port of Wilmington alone; and, as there is some increase of cultivation every year, we shall not, we are sure, over estimate our Cotton crop at 50,000 bales, and it is not worth less than $2,000,000 at the present prices: this, we think, will entitle it to the front rank, at least in the array of our staples.

† The "highly extolled" of the Hanover Committee has a strong national likeness to the eulogy of an Hibernian on the family of his wife. Bating that her father and brother had *gone* to Botany, and that she had been unjustly peached of *lifting*, it was the honestest name in the whole country.

‡ We append a table of some of the most important States with which we may be compared. The other States present very mortifying differences between *our* imports and *theirs*:

	Imports.	*Exports.*
New York,	55,918,444	25,385,117
Massachusetts,	19,940,911	0,633,112
Louisiana,	9,590,505	18,945,373*
Pennsylvania,	10,551,250	4,078,958
South Carolina,	1,517,705	8,434,325
Maryland,	5,437,057	4,062,267
North Carolina,	198,758	433,035
	Territory	*Population.*
N. Carolina,	49,500 sqare miles.	738,470
Louisiana,	49,300	215,575*
New York,	49,000	1,913,508
Pennsylvania,	47,500	1,347,672
S. Carolina,	31,755	516,667
Maryland,	11,150	446,913
Massachusetts,	8,750	610,014

* It is obvious that Louisiana is the depot for the produce of the Mississippi River.

MR. CALHOUN.

The Richmond Whig observes of Mr. Calhoun's letter to the Committee of Charlottesville, that

"The proceedings of the Whig dinner at Charlottesville, on the 4th, will command universal interest. Where all is excellent, it woud be invidious to discriminate, yet we think Mr. Calhoun's letter the most impressive document of the day, and actually and nobly worthy of being printed in golden letters."

We understand that the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Union Bank, of this city, have declined receiving the Government Deposites.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Washington Globe has one article to shew that the President is not responsible for the mismanagement of the Post Office, and another to prove that no part of the blame can be attached to the Post Master General. The iniquity, we suppose, rests no where at all. The mischief has been perpetrated, but it was perpetrated by nobody. We once heard of a similar case. "Did you whistle, Bill?" said a village schoolmaster to a froward urchin. "No, Sir—I didn't." "Who did then?" "Nobody—*it whistled itself.*"—*Louisville Journal.*

FIAT JUSTITIA BUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY::::::::AUGUST 9, 1834.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

We this week publish part of the Review of the New Hanover Address, and shall give the remainder in our next. Afterwards, we shall endeavor to make room for the Reply of the New Hanover Committee.

The subject of these Addresses is one of immense importance to the People of North Carolina, and we are pleased to see that it is treated in a spirit of greater courtesy and forbearance than we anticipated at the commencement of the controversy.

THE HON. BEDFORD BROWN.

This gentleman is now a most strenuous opponent of the United States Bank, and of all who are in favor of it.

We should be glad to be informed when it was that Mr. Brown first conceived hostility to the Bank; whether it was after or before Mr. Madison's approval of the Bank Charter in 1816—or whether it was before or after Mr. Crawford made his speech, in favor of the Bank, in the Congress of the United States, in 1816.

It is of some importance that Mr. Brown's constituents should know these things; because it is well known that he was a zealous supporter of Mr. Madison's Administration, and that he likewise exerted all his powers in favor of Mr. Crawford, and in opposition to Gen. Jackson, notwithstanding Mr. Madison and Mr. Crawford were both advocates of the Bank. He ought, therefore, to tell the People of North Carolina what new lights he has seen, of late, that cause him to renounce his old opinions, and become, all at once, such a furious enemy of the Bank, which received, as we before remarked, the approbation of Madison and Crawford, who were the favorites of Mr. Brown.

STATE ELECTIONS.

In a few Counties the Elections were held last week. We give, below, all the returns we have received, and would be glad to receive from our friends, statements of the results in other counties.

Granville.—James Wyche, Senate; Robert Potter, and Sandy Harris, Commons.

Franklin.—John D. Hawkins, Senate; Willam H. Battle, and Joseph Maclin, Commons.

Warren.—Weldon N. Edwards, Senate; John Bragg, and Thomas J. Judkins, Commons.

Nash.—Samuel Arrington, Senate; George Boddie, and Ford Taylor, Commons.

Edgcomb.—Hardy Flowers, Senate; John W. Potts, and Turner Bynum, Commons.

☞ We had hoped that the mad course of the fanatics at the North had been checked, but it appears from the subjoined article, from the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer, of the 26th ult., that they proceed in their reckless conduct.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure, however, to state that the more discreet, patriotic, and influential portion of our fellow-citizens at the North, have taken such a stand against the fanatics as entitles them to our warmest gratitude.

THE DISORGANIZERS IN MOTION.

It seems that the fanatics who call our Saviour a negro, who denounce Washington as a robber, who seek to violate nature by encouraging intermarriages between the whites and blacks, and who pant to dissolve the Union, excite insurrection at the South, and involve the country in all the horrors of a servile war—these madmen, unrebuked by recent events, are openly pressing their incendiary views upon the community. The following call has been generally circulated:

"An adjourned meeting of the Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Society will be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, at the new building in Haynes street, between 6th and 7th, Arch and Race.

Philad. 7 mo. 25, 1834. J. S. GIBBONS, Sec."

We hope this meeting, which takes place to-night, may be unattended by violence: but we really cannot but consider it a reckless defiance of public opinion. We advise those who are anxious to preserve the public peace, to stay away. These meetings cannot come to good.

We sincerely believe that the recent demonstrations of public feeling in New York, and other northern cities, respecting the rights and interests of our southern neighbours, have done much to bind the two portions of the country together. Every action of this sort serves to strengthen the bonds of good fellowship, and to make it equally firm on either side of Mason and Dixon's Line. It is an ill wind which blows no body good.

WM. DUANE—THE BRUTUS OF DEMOCRACY.—Not long since we noticed the proposals of this gentleman for reviving a paper called the Aurora, published in Philadelphia, of which he was editor during the stormy years that followed the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States. We expected to find him coming out openly, and defending the principles of nullification, which it has heretofore been his pride to support; but instead of that, he has hoisted the flag of the administration, and is now endeavoring to avail himself of the popularity of President Jackson, to make the nullifying principles of '98 the prevailing politics of the country. The double faced political dealers, men who shrink from an honest avowal of their opinions, and who for the sake of interest or popularity, find it convenient to serve two masters, are already claiming for him the honors of a saint in the republican church, and a pillar of the republican party; and tendering him on their own part the right hand of political fellowship. And what, permit us to inquire, are the services Mr. Duane has rendered, which entitle him to the honor and gratitude claimed for him by his associates? During the years of his editorial warfare, he was the leader of the self styled Jeffersonian democrats, and the pole star of his party. At a time when the assistance of every good citizen was required to sustain and strengthen the republic, he was found on the side of the nullifiers, assailing the institutions of his country, villifying the administration of her government, and defaming the characters of her noblest and bravest sons. Do you ask the proof? Read the following article, written on the retirement of George Washington from the Presidential chair,—a man, of whose unspotted virtues had he possessed even the smallest tythe, he would never have ventured so recklessly to asperse.

The above is from the Western Weekly Review, a paper published in Franklin, Tennessee, and zealously devoted to Genl. Jackson.

It is gratifying to find, amidst the duplicity of the party, one Editor of talents, who has the honesty and candor to avow, openly, his principles, and to repudiate those "double-faced political dealers," who shrink from such an avowal.

The Editor of the Review supports the administration with some consistency. When the Proclamation came out, he hailed it as an acknowledgment of the old Federal doctrines, and manfully defended it on that ground. How different from those unprincipled sycophants who pretended to recognise in that extraordinary document the principles of the republican party!

The article he alludes to, as having been written by Duane, on the retirement of Washington, was published in the Carolinian of the 26th July. But the Editor of the Review is wrong in calling Duane "the leader of the Jeffersonian Democrats, and the pole-star of his party." When Duane published that libel on Washington, he had been but a short time in the U. States, and, whatever might have been his impudent aspirations, it is ascribing too much honor to him to say that he was a *leader*. Neither is it true, as the Review insinuates, that the Nullifiers, as a party, joined in defamation of Washington. But we can tell the Review one thing which *is* true, and will probably astound him, viz: that his favorite JACKSON was one of the few *native* sons of America who, in that day, treated the Father of his country with base ingratitude.

In 1796, when Washington notified Congress of his intention to withdraw from public life, a Committee was appointed in the House of Representatives to draw up an Address to him, expressive of the gratitude of the country for his distinguished services, and invoking the blessings of Providence upon his retirement. Frantic as was the spirit of party at that time, be it remembered to the honor of Congress, and of human natue, that *only seven* voices were heard in opposition to the Address: but ANDREW JACKSON, a member from Tennessee, was one of those seven who were found by the side of the heartless Duane, enviously arrayed against the great and good Washington!

It is a remarkable circumstance that he (Duane) who charged Washington with "giving currency to political iniquity, and legalizing corruption," is now offering up fulsome adulation to *the man who has actually done these things!!*

"The United States Bank contracts its abdominal muscles; the State Banks tremblingly follow suit, the country is drained of its curreucy, property falls in value; now for deeds of trust, mortgages, and secret conveyances; ruin and bankruptcy are complete; Lawyers, Clerks, and other subordinates fatten on the spoils, and many, who were lately in affluent circumstances, are left without a house to shield their heads, and curse the day that Hamilton projected the paper system."

The above is extracted from an article (not editorial) in the last Miners' and Farmers' Journal.

Although the writer has evidently *missed the figure*, in attempting to account for the pressure of the times, he has *designed a picture* worthy of the pencil of Hogarth.

Imagine, reader, that you see "the Monster" in a fit of the dry-gripes, contracting its *abdominal muscles*, and five hundred State Banks "tremblingly following suit."

Jupiter, what an assemblage of wry faces!

But where, during this contagious abdominal disease, do the "Lawyers, Clerks, and other subordinates," find "spoils to fatten on?" Go and ask the Postmaster General, and the President's late Secretary, Mr. Roger B. Taney.

The "abdominal contraction of the Bank" produced a corresponding *expansion* in the *Treasury for a little while*. But the disgorgement of the twenty-two millions of last year's expenditure, exclusive of Mr. Barry's $800,000 deficit, we apprehend will soon bring upon the Treasury such a violent contraction, that a good many gold bills (pills) will be required to effect a restoration.

Not long since we modestly put our county against the State in raising wheat as well as all other things; —to which our brother of the Jackson (Tenn.) Truth Teller, with a still greater stretch of modesty, replies thus:

"You do, eh! Well then, match this,—A cypress tree, standing in the swamp on the margin of the Forked Deer river, in Dyer county, was cut down by Col. Joseph Clay, from which eight gallons of honey, and eighty pounds of fish were taken. One fish, as big as a little boy, escaped by an aperture in the stump. This information is derived from a source in which we have entire confidence."

☞ Is it possible! Well, wonders never cease. In ancient days it was said *mare habitant pisces*, but now it is affirmed *trunculo habitant pisces*. Pardon our pedantry, kind reader; in plain English, we mean, that according to the common sense notions of our fathers, fish live in the sea; but according to the wisdom of their wiser sons, they live in a little stump in the western district of Tennessee. Of a truth, brother, thy tale hath a "very ancient and fish like smell," and were it not that such stories have become so notoriously stale we should almost be tempted to acknowledge ourself stumped; as it is, our folks wont swallow them, even if they are told by a *Truth Teller*.

We copy the above remarkable fish story, and the comments upon it, from the Tennessee Western Weekly Review. Our brother Editor of the Review, without directly contradicting the "Truth Teller," speaks of his story in a tone of incredulity, not remembering, perhaps, that a circumstance, not entirely unlike that which the "Truth Teller" relates, once before occurred. And what *has* been, *may* be *again*.

The following lines from Horace will explain our allusion:

Piscium et summa genus hæsit ulmo,
Nota quæ sedes fuerat columbis.

Which, as we have not at hand Francis' poetic translation, we shall render in plain prose:

A family of fishes was found on a very high Elm tree, that had been a well known pigeon roost.

This happened at the time of the great *freshet* of Deucalion and Pyrrha, when, as the same poet tells us, a tenant of the sea took his whole scaly tribe on a jaunt to the mountains.

Now, when we consider the awful size to which *cat-fishes* grow in the western waters, and how tenacious of life they are, it does not seem incredible that *eighty pounds*, in eatable condition, should have been found in a hollow tree on the bank of the Forked Deer, soon after a freshet, nor that one might have escaped *as big as a little boy*.

The only thing that surprises us is, that some of the Jackson Editors do not mention this "honey and fish" incident to show the "glorious fruits" of the removal of the deposites.

The Post-Office called Muddy Fork, Iredell county, N. C., has been changed to Grassy Fork, Wilkes county, N. C., and Silvester James appointed Postmaster.

The President says in his Protest that he is individually responsible for every act of executive officer under the Government. Suppose he were arrested and brought to trial for the mail-robberies of his reform-postmasters—would he not be for *backing out* from his doctrine of "responsibility?" We suspect that he would not be long in adding another "codicil" to his Protest.

A Fourth of July Toast:

THE BOSTON BOYS: If they can't "Go the *whole* Hog," they can "Go a-*Head*."

From the Courier and Enquirer, of July 26.

LATE FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

We have to announce the arrival of the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, from Liverpool, and the packet ship Rhone, Capt. Rockett, from Havre. The former sailed on the 24th June, and the latter on the 18th.

Our London dates by these arrivals are of the 23d June, Liverpool of the 24th, and direct from Havre of the 18th, and Paris of the 17th of that month.

The debates in the British Parliament are chiefly on subjects that inspire but little interest abroad. The poor laws and tithes still continue the most prominent topics. The second reading of the bill admitting dissenters from the Established Church to take degrees at the universities, had passed the Commons by a majority of 174.

A meeting has been held in Liverpool, which, the account says, was attended by some of the most wealthy and influential merchants, for the purpose of expressing their grateful acknowledgments to the King for the sentiments contained in his reply to the Bishops and Archbishops of the Church of England.

No further accounts had been received from Portugal. Don Carlos had landed in England, and the treatment he is to experience has been brought under discussion in the House of Lords. His future place of residence has, it is said, been fixed by a treaty entered into by the four Powers and that M. Azeredo, Charge d'Affairs of the Spanish Legation at Paris, had arrived there with the treaty in his possession, but the contents have not transpired.

The elections for the lower House of the Cortes are to take place in Spain on the 39th June; it is believed the returns will show a stronger liberal vote than will be acceptable to the Court party. The Cholera, it appears, still lingers there.

The elections were to take place throughout France (except in Corsica) on the 21st June.—Their result is of course not yet known to us.

It would seem that instructions have been transmitted by the Congress at Vienna to the German Diet at Francfort, to the effect that it be intimated to the plenipotentiaries of England and France that "the military regulations" lately ordered in that city concern the Diet alone, and being an internal affair, the German Diet cannot acknowledge the right of intervention in the matter assumed by England and France. The *Augsburg Gazette* says it remains to be seen what reply will be given to this communication.

A war between the Porte and Mehemet Ali of Egypt is now currently spoken of, instigated, the French papers of course say, by Russia, with ambitious views. We place little confidence in these speculations of the Paris Journalists, for ever since the Russian campaign, Russia is on all occasions a bugbear in their eyes. The only indications of hostile movements in the East of Europe is the collection of a large English and French fleet at Napoli.

☞ There is something in the possession of power that has a wonderful effect upon the base and servile. We are struck with this when we see the spirit with which the collar press receives the account of the decapitation of Elliott's 'Idol.' The New York Evening Post evidently regards it in the same light that a religious man would the images of the Saints, or any thing connected with religion. —It considers it as equally sacrilegious as if some one had taken off the head of the figure of Paul; and it tauntingly asks the Journal of Commerce, if some villain should saw off the head of the figure of St. Paul, at the church of that name in the city of New York, would the Journal of Commerce be equally ready to divert its readers with a facetious account of the matter?

We answer for the Journal. St. Andrew and St. Paul are not exactly of the same class. A good man might feel hurt at contempt shown to the latter, while he would laugh at the "sawing" applied to Elliott's "Idol" and the Post's "Saint."—*United States Telegraph.*

From the Richmond Whig.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Evening Star says Jackson was an honest man when he told the Legislature of Tennessee, that to appoint members of Congress to office, was making "corruption the order of the day;" and moreover, that he was honest when he came into office, and until he was entrapped by the Albany Regency and Kitchen Cabinet, who laughed him out of his scruples. Of this we believe only a tythe. The Hero, we dare say, was as ready to enlarge and strengthen his power, by making "corruption the order of the day," as the cabal were to propose it to him. We see neither the legal nor moral propriety of shifting the odium of Jackson's detestable measures upon the Kitchen Cabinet. In that letter to the Tennessee Legislature, followed as it has been by the constant practice of violating its injunctions, we see no evidence of honesty, but very ample evidence of a fraudulent electioneering trick. Noah puts the following speech into Mr. Van Buren's mouth, which if not actually delivered, was certainly distilled hint by hint, into the President's ear.

"How can you expect," says Mr. Van Buren, "to administer this government without appointing members of Congress to office? We must carry certain measures to retain power securely; to accomplish this, we must carry votes in Congress; and these votes can only be obtained by office and preferment. We require that the Speaker should appoint men on Committees who we can control; and to obtain an influence over the Speaker, he must have some prospective reward held forth. We must use the patronage entrusted to us to secure our friends, and advance our measures, and give stability to our power. It is well enough in theory to advance such doctrines, but they will never answer in practice." It is thus that the eminent men not in Congress are all disfranchised, to purchase the support of ambitious members, who barter their votes for office, and in the face of a solemn pledge that such things shall not be done. It was exactly the same in the veto message on the Bank question. "Had I been consulted," said the President, "I could have presented a plan for a Bank to which no constitutional objection would apply." What is now his language? He is against this Bank, against *any* Bank, *but*—the Safety Fund Banks. Let the people look at these shameful inconsistencies, and ask themselves whether they should be sanctioned, countenanced, or tolerated; and whether a dynasty, based on fraud and deception, which violates law and constitution, and aims at despotic power, ought to be perpetuated at their hands and by their suffrages.

A worthy clergyman in the country caused a road to be cut through his grounds for the accommodation of the neighborhood. While he was superintending the workmen, a nobleman rode by, whose life was not so regular as it ought to be. As he passed he accosted the clergyman thus:—"Well doctor after all your pains, I take it this is not the road to heaven." "True, (replied he) for if it had been, I should have wondered at seeing your lordship here."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on Thursday the 31st July, by Robert Macnamara, Esq., Mr. JACOB LEFLER to Miss SARAH BROWN.

SALISBURY

Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st of OCTOBER.

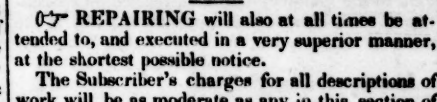
THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is $10 50—Drawing and Painting, $10—Music, $10—payable in advance.

BENJ: COTTRELL,
Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834. Principal.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the concern will present them to P. J. F. Shaver, and persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to him, as it is desirable that the business should be closed as soon as practicable.

JOHN W. RAINEY,
PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.
Salisbury, August 9, 1834.



Continuation of Business.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the friends of the above concern, and the public in general, that he intends to continue the Carriage Making Business, in all its various branches, on his own account, in a more central and business part of the town.

With this view, he has purchased of Cyrus W. West the whole of his Tools, stock of Timber, &c. and taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. West, situated between the Courthouse and the Western Carolinian printing-office, where he will be happy to attend to all orders which may be conferred upon him by his friends and the public.

☞ The stock of TIMBER on hand is of the most superior description, and has been undergoing the seasoning process for three years; which fact, added to the subscriber's intimate knowledge of all the various branches of his business, and his determination to give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom, will, he hopes, insure to him a good portion of the patronage of persons desiring to purchase first-rate

Carriages, Gigs, Buggies, Sulkies, Barouches, Carry-Alls, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner, at the shortest possible notice.

The Subscriber's charges for all descriptions of work will be as moderate as any in this section of country, and payments will be made to suit the convenience of purchasers.

JOHN W. RAINEY.
Salisbury, August 9, 1834. tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons not to trade for a Note, given by me to John B. Moss, dated July 22nd, 1834, due three months after date, for Fifty Dollars.

Said Note was obtained without any consideration, and I will not pay it.

PHILLIP LITAKER.
August 9, 1834. 3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of MURPHY & MOSS is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM MURPHY,
JOHN B. MOSS.
Salisbury, July 1, 1834.

☞ To My Customers.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Entire Stock of GOODS of Murphy & Moss, will continue to sell Goods as usual, at the old stand. He invites all those indebted to call and settle, as the old concern must positively be closed in a short time. WILLIAM MURPHY.
Salisbury, August 2, 1834—3t.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose for PUBLIC SALE, at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, *on the 22d day of August*, all the Personal Property of the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Reid, deceased, consisting of a family of first rate Negroes; ONE MAN, A WOMAN, and FOUR CHILDREN; Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Mare and some Cattle.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it, are notified to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, Executor.
August 2nd, 1834. tds

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape-Fear, for the renewal of Certificates for four Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Francis Locke. Such certificates never having been in my possession, it is doubtful whether they were ever issued; if issued, they were lost or mislaid previous to the handling of his papers by me.

JOHN SCOTT,
Executor of Francis Locke, dec'd.
July 18, 1834.(26), 3m

N. B. The above STOCK IS FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN SCOTT, Administrator of Peggy Allison, deceased.

☞ THE NAME CHANGED.

Proposals for Publishing,
In the Town of Morganton, N. C
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE DEVOTED TO
Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by letter was held with intelligent and public-spirited individuals in Burke County, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the Subscriber was induced to issue the original Prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to *names*, when he considered his *principles* orthodox, he selected "The Mountain *Sprout*," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to the very humble abilities which he felt would be engaged in the conduct of the concern. The Subscriber, however, is aware that "there *is* something in a name;" and a recent visit to Morganton, where he had the pleasure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the People of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided; but, in relation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the Rights of the States, as the only safeguard of Liberty—the Subscriber heard, among the intelligent and high-minded Freemen of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a *literal* construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; *let every violation of the Constitution be reprehended.* If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the day, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at [illegible] Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

Aug. 9, 1834. R. H. MAUPIN.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of [illegible] in a very superior style, and our charges [illegible] as reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

THE BANK
OF THE
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily taken up.

THOS. L. COWAN, SAM'L REEVES, WM. H. HORAH, } Commissioners.

Salisbury, June 7, 1834. t22A

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

☞ His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, June 28, 1834. tf

Land for Sale,

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

June 21, 1834. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Thomas' Ferry, York District, South Carolina, on Monday the 21st of July last, a NEGRO BOY named FED, rather yellow complected, though not a mulatto; about thirty years of age; five feet five or six inches high; very stout built; hollow feet; his left eye a little smaller than the right. He run off once before, (about three years ago,) and some person, in attempting to take him, shot him; and he now carries the marks of the ball, which entered just below the right shoulder-blade, and lodged under the skin, two inches below the right breast, where it was cut out. Fed speaks plain and sensible, and has an open countenance, and two large front teeth. His back is pretty well marked with the switch. He is doubtless striving to get to a free State, either Ohio or some of the Northern States. He wore off a new pair of cotton pantaloons—a new shirt, and old vest; he took no hat with him, to my knowledge, but stole a pair of shoes and some other clothing; and also a razor and a dirk.

There also ranaway with him a NEGRO BOY named TOM, belonging to Tho's. B. Hoover, of Yorkville, South Carolina. Mr. Hoover purchased Tom from James Carothers, a neighbor of mine, last March. He is about twenty-five years of age, and about five feet ten or eleven inches high; a trim, well made, likely fellow; very black; walks and speaks quick; has a sharp penetrating eye, and frequently makes use of the phrase "says me," or "says I." He can read a little, but cannot write to my knowledge.

The above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for the delivery of Fed to me, on my plantation, if apprehended out of York District; and the same for Tom, delivered to Mr. Hoover, in Yorkville; or TEN DOLLARS for the confinement of either, in any jail, with information directed to me at Yorkville, South Carolina, care of F. H. Simril; or TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of each, if taken in York District. They will, perhaps, undertake to pass by different names, or probably have obtained free passes.

JAMES SIMRIL, Senr.

York Dist., S. C., Aug. 2, 1834.—3t*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 28th ult., at Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln county, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet eight inches high, of a color between a black and a mulatto, stout made, about thirty-three years old; when spoken to he has rather a sour look; he has a remarkable scar on his left wrist, lengthwise; also one or more scars, from risings, on his breast. His name is NED, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties in this State, and in York District, S. C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, so I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KEEN.

Christiansville, Mecklenburg Co. Va
August 2nd, 1834—3t*

A List of Letters
REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT
Mount Lebanon,
DAVIDSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,
On the 1st day of July, 1834.

2—James Barnhill,
1—G. H. Lee,

W. STOUT, P. M.

SALISBURY
MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution
WILL COMMENCE ON
THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal,

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834. tf

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

We are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention.

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of pisenses above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Valuable Real Property,
IN LINCOLN COUNTY,
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
His Residence in Lincoln County,
Including, in one body, about
One Thousand Acres
Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine
Brick Building,
constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

☞ The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. tf

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of $100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury

JAMES BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1834. tf

75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named **JOHN.**

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a home-spun jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton pantaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.

JOHN I. MORRIS.

July 5, 1834. 10*

[☞ The Editor of the Tarborough Free Press will publish the above advertisement to the amount of $5, and send a receipted bill to this office, for payment.]

SEWING.

MRS. HOWARD, who has been in the habit of doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to take in Sewing on her own account; and, having an assistant whose work cannot be surpassed for *neatness and strength*, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

The following will be her charges, viz:

For making Pantaloons, from 75 cents to 1 dollar.
For making Vests, - 75 to 87½ cts.
For making Round-Jackets, 75 cents to 1 dollar.

☞ SHIRTS, also, will be *made* on the most reasonable terms; but Mrs. H. will not undertake to *cut out* without patterns.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have **commenced** the **Butchering Business,** and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.

Salisbury, July 19, 1834. tf

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

2d Class...High and Low System.

To be Drawn at Lincolnton,
(LINCOLN COUNTY,)
On Wednesday the 27th August.

STEVENSON & POINTS,
MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$5,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	5,000	DOLLARS	is	$5,000
1 " of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of	2,000	DOLLARS	is	2,000
10 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	10,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
20 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	2,000
60 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	3,000
100 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	2,000
300 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	3,000
20,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	80,000

20,523 Prizes, amounting to **$120,000**

☞ To be drawn on the High and Low System. The holder of two tickets, one high and the other low, is certain to draw ONE prize, and may draw THREE. All the prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

A Package of Whole Tickets in this Scheme will cost - - - - - - $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - 17 00

$23 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for $23, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount of the $4 prizes that each package must draw.

Packages of Shares in proportion—say
A Certificate for 10 Whole Tickets, - $23 00
" " 10 Halves, - - - 11 50
" " 10 Quarters, - - - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (postpaid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

Stevenson & Points,
Salisbury, July 12, 1834. *Managers.*

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of
Accommodation Stages
Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

State of North Carolina:
IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity—SPRING TERM, 1834.

William Grey and others, vs. James Grey and others. } Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Grey, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jan his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Courthouse in Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next...then and there to answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard exparte, and the prayer thereof be granted.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.

July 12, 1834. 6w

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Jacob Corl, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, *on Tuesday the 19th of August next*, at the Courthouse in Salisbury,

The Tract of Land

whereon the said Jacob Corl now resides, for cash.

HENRY HILL, Sen.,
July 4, 1834.—tds Trustee.

☞ Cotton-Gin Manufactory,
IN SALISBURY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND,

Six New Cotton-Gins,

Made on a New and Superior Plan.

The Saws are made of Steel Plate—the ribs are also made of Steel. ☞ The materials and the WORKMANSHIP are warranted to be as good as any in the United States. ☜

The Subscriber will constantly keep on hand a supply of these articles; and will make them to order, at short notice, when such as he may have on hand do not suit those who wish to purchase.

HE WILL ALSO FILL ORDERS FOR

Spinning Machines,

Which will always be furnished in the best style, and on short notice.

☞ The Subscriber will REPAIR all kinds of Machinery, promptly and satisfactorily. His prices for all his articles are reasonable, and payments will be made easy to purchasers.

E. P. MITCHELL,
Opposite Mr. Slaughter's Hotel.

☞ The Subscriber would be glad to receive **Two Apprentices** to the above business.—He requests that they be about 15 or 16 years old, healthy, active, and recommended to be of good morals and disposition. He would much prefer to take such as evince a turn for mechanical ingenuity.

E. P. M.

Salisbury, July 26, 1834. 3t

TO JOURNEYMEN HATTERS.

The Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Hatters, to whom he will give constant employ and liberal wages, if application be made soon to him, in Cabarrus County, six miles northwest of Concord.

ROSS JUSTICE.

N.B. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for morality and industry.

July 12, 1834. 6t

Spring & Summer Fashions
FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS,

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, *his terms will be very accommodating.*

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. *He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and* ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Cconord, March 29, 1834. 6m

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape-Fear, for the renewal of Certificates for four Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Francis Locke. Such certificates never having been in my possession, it is doubtful whether they were ever issued: if issued, they were lost or mislaid previous to the handling of his papers by me.

JOHN SCOTT,
Executor of Francis Locke, dec'd.

July 18, 1834.(26) 3m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

Aaron Woolworth,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment

TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,
☞ A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, ☜
Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the line of his profession, at short notice,
And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM
WILL IN ALL CASES BE
Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

☞ ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY....August 6.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	35
Butter,	10	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	2½	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	10½	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	100	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	550	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...July 29.

Bacon,	10 a 10½	Iron,	4½ a 5½
Brandy, peach,	55 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 33
apple,	28 a 33	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 9½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	14
Cotton,	12 a 13	loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	90 a 100	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	100 a 110	Wheat,	100 a 110
Flour,	550 a 650	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...July 31.

Bacon,	12½ a 15	Meal, (scarce,)	87 a 100
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Molasses,	40 a 50
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 8½
Coffee,	15 a 18	Oats, (scarce,)	50
Cotton, new,	12 a 12½	Rice,	450 a 500
Corn,	75 a 87½	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	32 a 35	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	800 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	760 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 18
Iron,	5 a 6	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 12
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	100 a 000

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...July 25.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 600
Beeswax,	15 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	225 a 300
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	90 a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 22
Cotton,	12 a 13½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	750 a 800	Teas,	00 a 00
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...August 2.

Bacon,	12 a 13	Flour, (N. Caro.)	900 a 100
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	(Cam. mills).	900 a 1000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 15	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	9 a 13	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	100 a 125	Wheat, bushel,	125 a 137
Feathers,	30 a 50	Whiskey,	35 a 40

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.